

CLASSIFICATION C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT 

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR (Stalingrad Oblast)

DATE DISTR. 28 April 1955

SUBJECT Construction of a New Aluminum Plant near  
Stalingrad

NO. OF PAGES 7 8

PLACE  
ACQUIRED NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF  
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. Attached  is being forwarded as received.

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2. Throughout the report Aluminiumstroy and Aluminiumstroj should be  
Aluminiumstroy.

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STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB	<input type="checkbox"/>	DISTRIBUTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIALCOUNTRY USSR

REPORT

TOPIC Construction of a New Aluminum Work near Stalingrad

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EVALUATION

PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT

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DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED 18 January 1955

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REFERENCES

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) 2 - sketches on ditto, with legends on ditto

REMARKS

This is UNEVALUATED Information

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1. The construction of the new aluminum plant near Stalingrad which was generally called Alumiumstroj 1 plant, was executed by a building trust in Stalingrad. The designs for the aluminum works were made in a Leningrad designs bureau. The new aluminum works was located on the northern edge of Stalingrad, 4 or 5 km north of the "Dzerhinski" Tractor Plant, immediately north of a former airfield. The Stalingrad - Samofalovka (48°56'N/44°11'E) railroad line passed the construction site on the north. The construction of a spur track from the area of the new aluminum works to this railroad line was being prepared; several factory tracks had been completed. A new asphalt road which was 6 meters wide extended from the periphery of Stalingrad via a newly constructed factory settlement to the building yard of the project.

2. Construction work for the new project was started about mid-1952. During the first stage of construction work, the building yard was erected. This installation was scheduled to be completed by late 1953. Leveling work in the factory area proper was begun in late in late 1953. The production shops were to be erected in 1954. These workshops were to be completed within one year

aluminum parts for the aircraft and automobile industry were to be manufactured at the plant. The bauxite deposits available immediately north of the factory were to be exploited for the production of aluminum. The new aluminum works was scheduled to become the largest and most modern plant of its kind in the USSR.

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the new enterprise was to be part of a large complex of industrial installations scheduled to be built on both sides of the Volga River some kilometers north of Stalingrad. These industrial enterprises were to be furnished with electric power by a new power station which was to be alongside a dam across the Volga River some kilometers north of Stalingrad.

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the building yard of the project was to be provided with 7 cement bunkers each 11 meters high, 2 mixing bunkers provided with compartments for the separate storage of mixtures, a factory railroad station to the southwest of the building yard, a spur track extending to the main railroad line, and 11 factory tracks. The building yard was also to be equipped with automatic loading devices such as conveyor belts and worm-gear conveyers. The building yard was to

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manufacture concrete section of a total of 1,200 cubic meters of concrete in one day during three shifts. At least 10 large workshops with spans of up to 65 meters and lengths of up to several hundred meters were to be built for the aluminum works. By late 1953, the construction of the building yard had not yet been completed because of delays in the erection of the concrete plant. Only a boiler house and a temporary power station were in operation. In another workshop, wire netting used for the manufacture of concrete construction units was produced. Some storage sheds were also in use, and the garage was scheduled to be put into operation on 1 October 1953. In 1953, a Ukrainian called Klyuev (fnu) was construction supervisor.

3. The aluminum works was to cover an area of about 7.5 square kilometers. By late 1953, no buildings had been erected in this area except for some wooden sheds which housed bulldozers and construction machines. Only leveling and surveying work was done. The area of the building yard was surrounded by a fence; several factory roads were available. Installations completed in the area of the building yard included one large concrete plant, 1 boiler house, 1 temporary power station, 1 workshop for the manufacture of wire netting, 1 garage, 1 administration building, 1 utility building with kitchen and PX shop, several storage sheds and loading ramps, in addition to several other building of undetermined purpose. Most of these buildings were not in operation in late 1953. Power was supplied via a high tension line from a power station in Stalingrad. Two Diesel generators were available for emergency. In 1953, the water pipe was built from the Volga River to the building yard.

4. No production of aluminum had been started by late 1953. The aluminum works will be supplied with raw materials arriving by barge on the Volga River. Materials required for the erection of the construction yard arrived by truck

5. [redacted], only 250 to 300 PWs were employed on the construction site. From 30 to 50 Soviet workers were employed as foremen, cranimen, and supervisors. Only one shift was worked from 0800 to 1700 hours on week days. The factory yard was surrounded by a 3-meter high board fence which was additionally secured by several strands of barbed wire. Nine watchtowers which had been built along the fence were permanently occupied.

UNCC [redacted] Comment. For location sketch of the Aluminiumstroj 1 plant, see Annex 1.

2. [redacted] ~~Comment. See rep~~
2. [redacted] Comment. For Layout sketch of the Aluminiumstroj 1 plant, see Annex 2.

3. [redacted] Comment. The report indicates that the Aluminiumstroj 1 plant will become a large and modern aluminum works. The statement that comparatively few PWs and Soviet skilled workers were employed on the erection of the construction yard appears strange. If it is correct, it is believed improbable that the construction yard started the manufacture of concrete sections required for the construction of the aluminum works proper in early 1954. The difficulties may be connected with the large number of new construction projects undertaken in the Stalingrad area after the war.

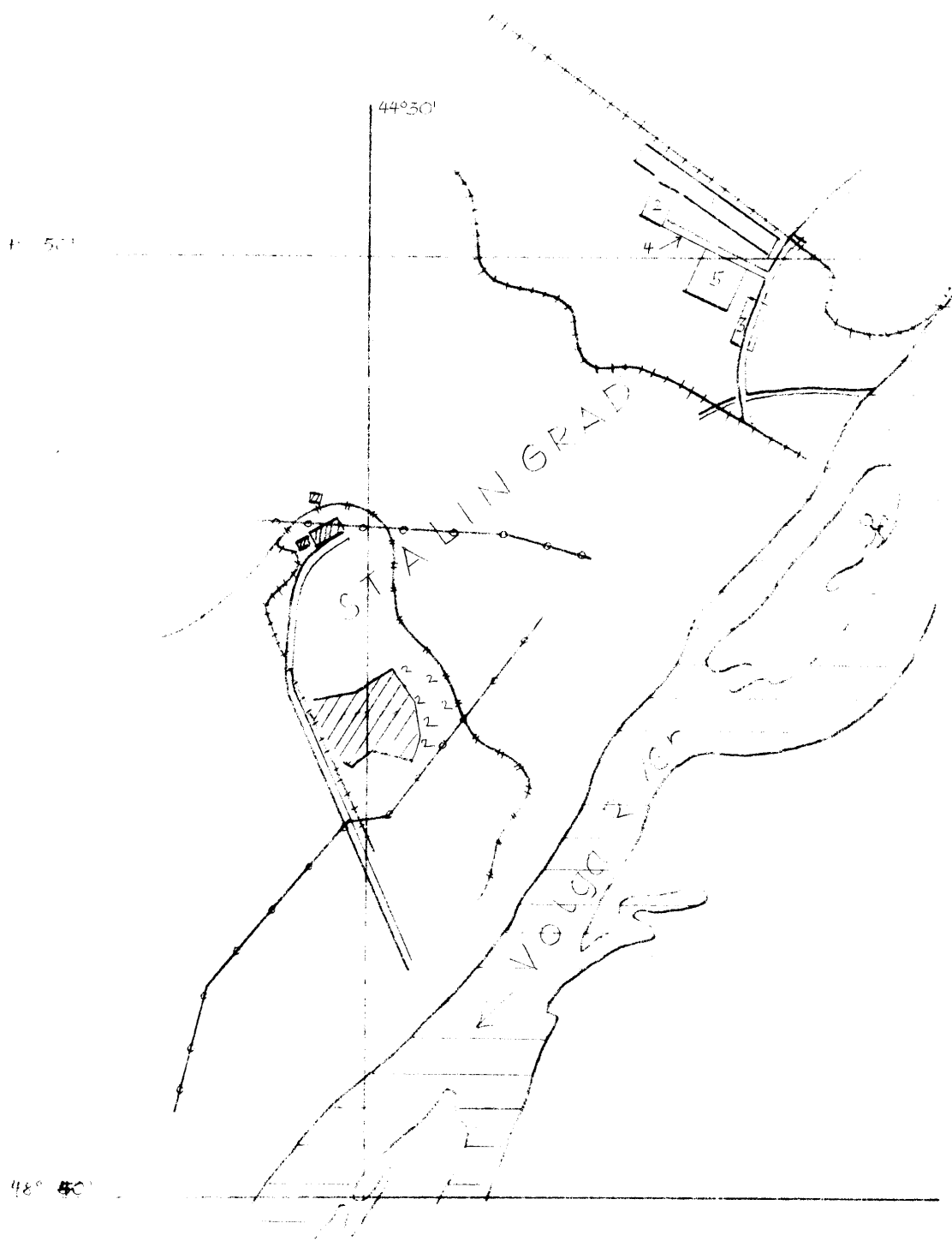
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Annex 1

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Annex 1

Annex 1

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Location of the Aluminiumstroj 1 Plant near Stalingrad.

Legend:

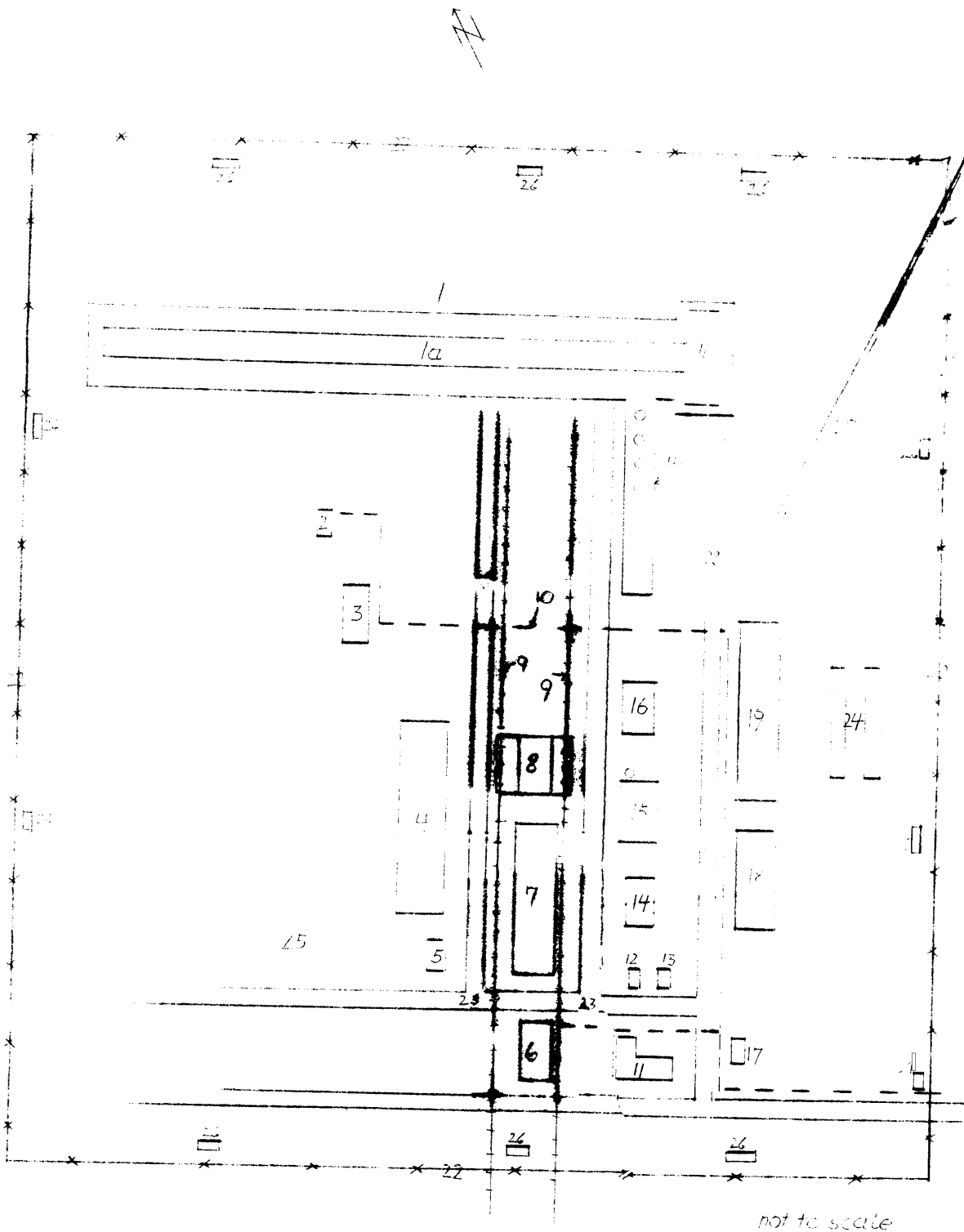
- 1 - Area of the aluminium plant
- 2 - Building yard of the aluminum plant
- 3 - Factory settlement nearing completion in the fall of 1953. The settlement consisted of 15 to 20 buildings including 10 single-story wooden buildings housing four families, the remainder three-story brick buildings for 6 to 8 families.
- 4 - Asphalt road 6 meters wide.
- 5 - Former airfield.

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Annex 1  
Annex 2

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Annex 2

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Layout of the Aluminiumstroi 1 Plant near Stalingrad.

## Legend:

- 1 - Concrete plant
  - a - Building about 300 x 40 meters equipped with an inclined conveyer belt for the transportation of sand and gravel.
  - b - Wing about 100 x 30 meters housing seven cement bunkers, each about 7 meters in diameter.
  - c - Building 50 x 30 meters with a brick tower 24 meters high, which housed a large concrete mixing plant.   aluminum powder was to be mixed with the concrete manufactured at this plant. This concrete was called "gas concrete".
- 2 - White brick building, about 20 x 8 meters. In June 1953, three stories of the structure were completed. The building the purpose of which was unknown contained small rooms.
- 3 - A structure built of white bricks about 30 x 12 x 8 meters with large windows; the central portion of the structure had four stories, otherwise the building was single-story.
- 4 - Two-story building of white bricks about 100 x 25 x 10 meters with large windows in wooden frames measuring about 3 x 4 meters. The wooden roof was covered with roofing felt. The building was completed in September 1953 but not yet equipped. Information on its utilization was not available. The building was called "DOSE".
- 5 - Wooden shed.
- 6 -- Utility building housing the kitchen and PX shop. It is a single-story structure of white bricks, about 30 x 12 meters. The roof consisted of eternit slabs. In September 1953, the building was not yet equipped.
- 7 - Single-story storage shed built of white bricks, about 80 x 20 meters. The eastern portion of the building had two stories. Loading ramps were being built on both sides of the shed.
- 8 - Covered storage site with loading ramps on its two sides. The storage site measured about 40 x 10 meters, the roof was about 4.5 meters wide. Each of the two ramps was 10 meters wide and about 2 meters above ground.
- 9 - Factory tracks.
- 10 - Water pipe-line, the pipes had a diameter of 25 to 28 cm. The water supply system was put into operation in the summer of 1953.
- 11 - Two-story administration building of white bricks, about 30 x 15 x 7 meters. The roof consisted of eternit slabs. In late 1953, the plaster work of the building was not yet completed and the building itself was not yet equipped.
- 12 - Blacksmith shop of white bricks, about 15 x 9 meters, with slanting roof covered with roofing felt.
- 13 - Temporary concrete mixing plant installed in a wooden shed about 20 x 6 meters.

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Annex 2

- 3 -

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- 14 - Woodenshed, 20 x 6 meters, separated by a brick wall in the middle. The shed housed two Diesel generators.
- 15 - Boiler house of white bricks, about 30 x 15 x 10 meters; the foundations of the building were four meters deep. The roof consisted of a steel skeleton covered with concrete slabs. A smokestack about 50 meters high was erected. The boiler house was scheduled to house three boilers. One boiler was in operation in October 1953.
- 16 - Workshop of white bricks, about 25 x 12 meters provided with a wooden roof covered with eternit slabs. The workshop was used for the manufacture of wire netting.
- 17 - White brick building, about 12 x 8 meters, provided with wooden roof covered with tar paper. The building housed two messhalls which were used daily.
- 18 - Garage of white bricks with flat wooden roof, about 50 x 20 meters with a truck repair shop; scheduled to be put into operation on 1 October 1953.
- 19 - New workshop of white bricks, about 100 x 50 x 16 meters, provided with large windows. The steel skeleton roof was still under construction in September 1953.
- 20 - Temporary water line leading to the Volga River.
- 21 - Guard house.
- 22 - Board fence.
- 23 - Factory roads, not all of them had been asphalted by 1953. All the roads were 6 meters wide.
- 24 - Covered storage sites for lumber, each about 10 x 6 meters.
- 25 - Lumber yard.
- 26 - Watch towers.

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**C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L**

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

# REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR (Stalingrad Oblast)

DATE DISTR.

28 April 1955

SUBJECT : Construction of a New Aluminum Plant near  
Stalingrad

NO. OF PAGES

8

PLACE  
ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

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DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. . .

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1. ~~Returned~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~forwarded~~ as received.

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2. ~~Throughout the report Aluminiumstroy and Aluminumstroy should be Aluminiumstroy.~~

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STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION						
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI							

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CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIALCOUNTRY USSR

REF ID: A66666

TOPIC Construction of a New Aluminum Work near Stalingrad

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EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT

25X1

DATE OBTAINED 18 January 1955

REFERENCES

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) 2 - sketches on ditto, with legends on ditto

REMARKS

This is UNEVALUATED Information

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2. Construction work for the new project was started about mid-1952. During the first stage of construction work, the building yard was erected. This installation was scheduled to be completed by late 1953. Leveling work in the factory area proper was begun in late 1953. The production shops were to be erected in 1954. These workshops were to be completed within one year

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- 2 -

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3. The aluminum works was to cover an area of about 7.5 square kilometers. By late 1953, no buildings had been erected in this area except for some wooden sheds which housed bulldozers and construction machines. Only leveling and surveying work was done. The area of the building yard was surrounded by a fence; several factory roads were available. Installations completed in the area of the building yard included one large concrete plant, 1 boiler house, 1 temporary power station, 1 workshop for the manufacture of wire netting, 1 garage, 1 administration building, 1 utility building with kitchen and PX shop, several storage sheds and loading ramps, in addition to several other buildings of undetermined purpose. Most of these buildings were not in operation in late 1953. Power was supplied via a high tension line from a power station in Stalingrad. Two Diesel generators were available for emergency. In 1953, the water pipe was built from the Volga River to the building yard.

4. No production of aluminum had been started by late 1953. The aluminum works will be supplied with raw materials arriving by barge on the Volga River. Materials required for the erection of the construction yard arrived by truck [redacted]

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5. [redacted] only 250 to 300 PWs were employed on the construction site. From 30 to 50 Soviet workers were employed as foremen, crane men, and supervisors. Only one shift was worked from 0800 to 1700 hours on week days. The factory yard was surrounded by a 3-meter high board fence which was additionally secured by several strands of barbed wire. Nine watchtowers which had been built along the fence were permanently occupied.

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1. [redacted] Comment. For location sketch of the Aluminiumstroi 1 plant, see Annex 1.

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2. [redacted] Comment. For Layout sketch of the Aluminiumstroi 1 plant, see 2.

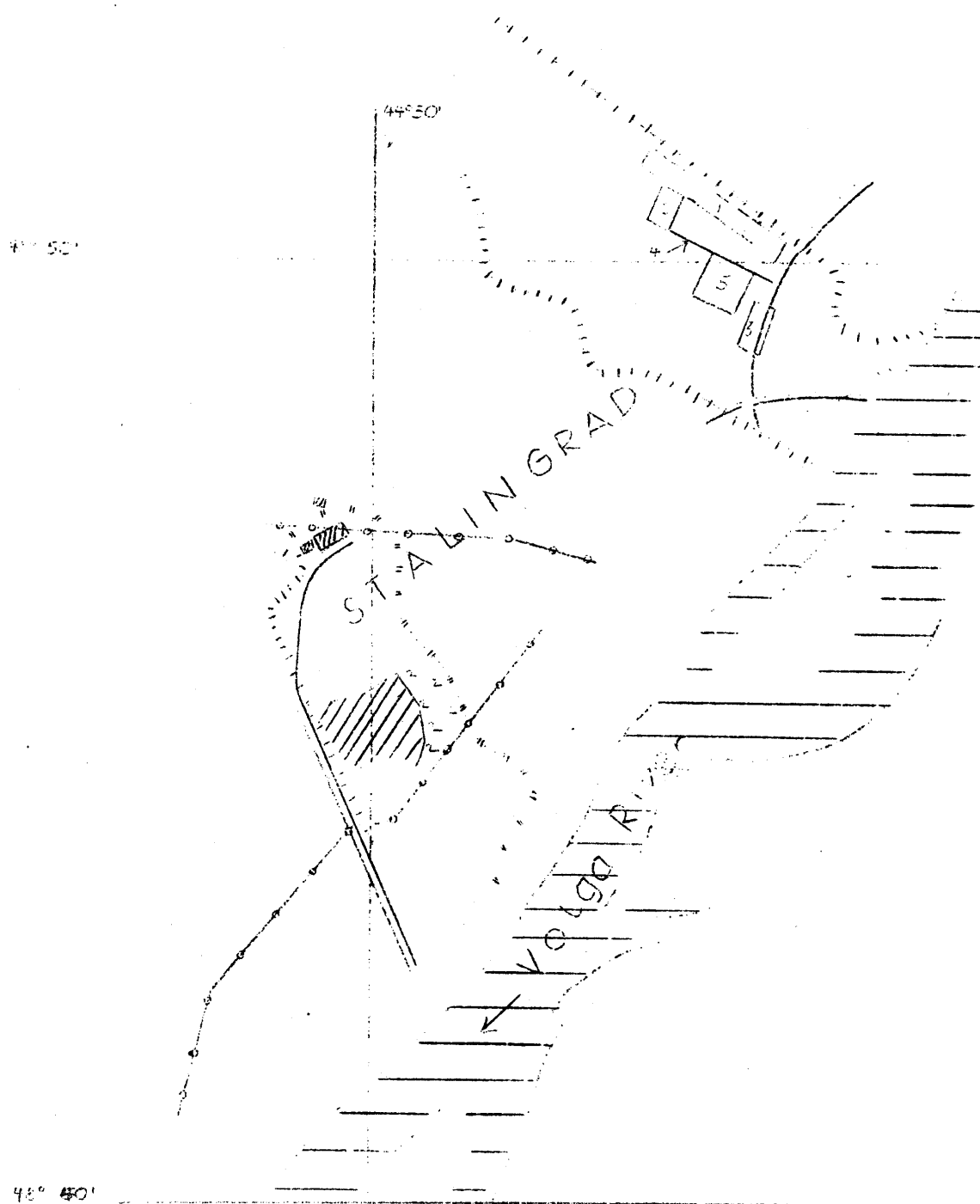
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Annex 1

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Annex 1

-2-

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Location of the Aluminiumstroj 1 Plant near Stalingrad.

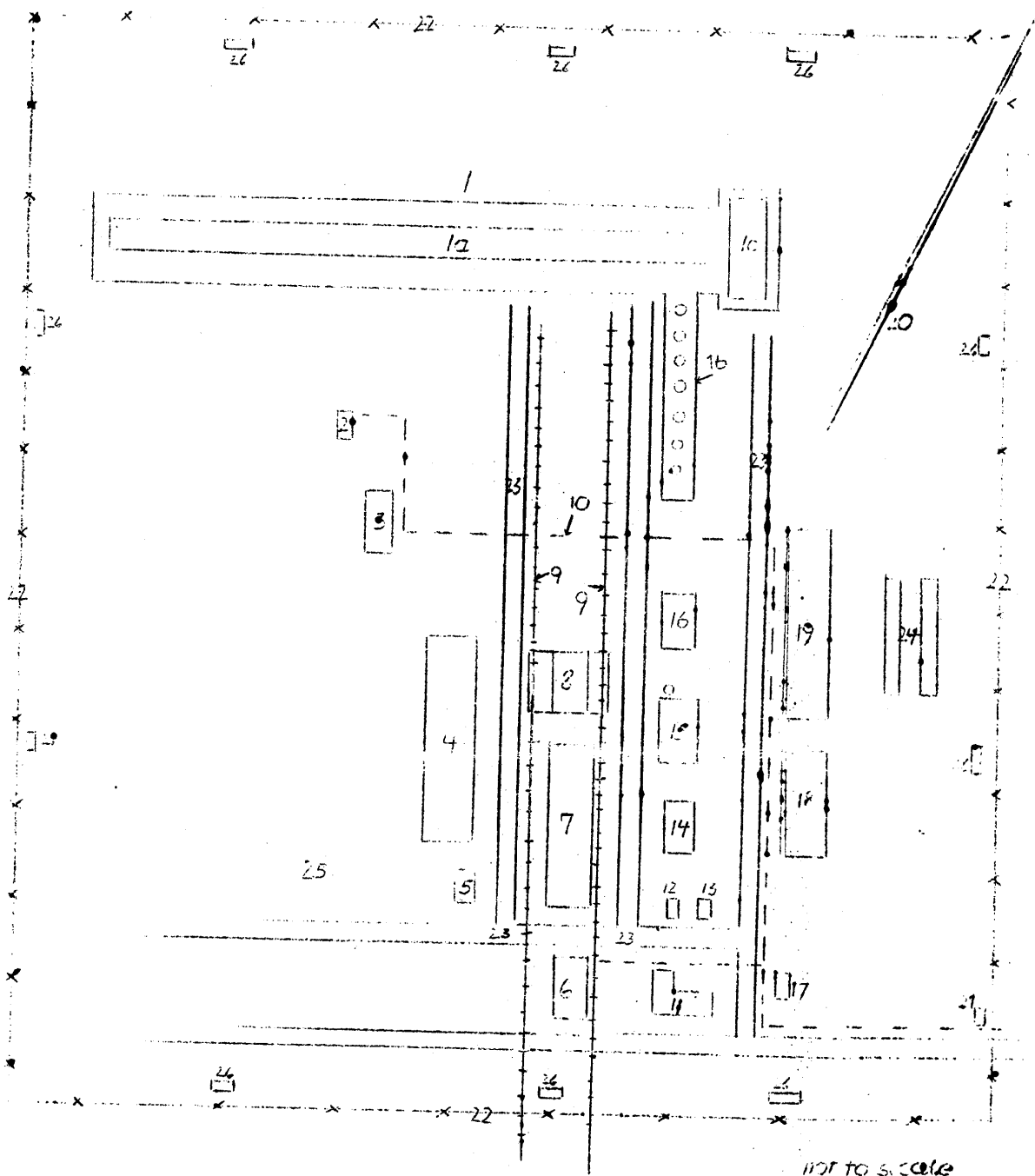
Legend:

- 1 - Area of the aluminium plant
- 2 - Building yard of the aluminum plant
- 3 - Factory settlement nearing completion in the fall of 1953. The settlement consisted of 15 to 20 buildings including 10 single-story wooden buildings housing four families, the remainder three-story brick buildings for 6 to 8 families.
- 4 - Asphalt road 6 meters wide.
- 5 - Former airfield.

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Annex 2

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Annex 2

- 2 -

Layout of the Aluminium Alloy Plant near Stalingrad.

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## Legend:

- 1 - Concrete plant
  - a - Building about 300 x 40 meters equipped with an inclined conveyer belt for the transportation of sand and gravel.
  - b - Wing about 100 x 30 meters housing seven cement bunkers, each about 7 meters in diameter.
  - c - Building 50 x 30 meters with a brick tower 24 meters high, which housed a large concrete mixing plant. [redacted]  
[redacted] aluminum powder was to be mixed with the concrete manufactured at this plant. 25X1  
This concrete was called "gas concrete".
- 2 - White brick building, about 20 x 8 meters. In June 1953, three stories of the structure were completed. The building the purpose of which was unknown contained small rooms.
- 3 - A structure built of white bricks about 30 x 12 x 8 meters with large windows; the central portion of the structure had four stories, otherwise the building was single-story.
- 4 - Two-story building of white bricks about 100 x 25 x 10 meters with large windows in wooden frames measuring about 3 x 4 meters. The wooden roof was covered with roofing felt. The building was completed in September 1953 but not yet equipped. [redacted]  
[redacted] The building was called "DOSE". 25X1
- 5 - Wooden shed.
- 6 - Utility building housing the kitchen and PX shop. It is a single-story structure of white bricks, about 30 x 12 meters. The roof consisted of eternit slabs. In September 1953, the building was not yet equipped.
- 7 - Single-story storage shed built of white bricks, about 80 x 20 meters. The eastern portion of the building had two stories. Loading ramps were being built on both sides of the shed.
- 8 - Covered storage site with loading ramps on its two sides. The storage site measured about 40 x 10 meters, the roof was about 4.5 meters wide. Each of the two ramps was 10 meters wide and about 2 meters above ground.
- 9 - Factory tracks.
- 10 - Water pipe-line, the pipes had a diameter of 25 to 28 cm. The water supply system was put into operation in the summer of 1953.
- 11 - Two-story administration building of white bricks, about 30 x 15 x 7 meters. The roof consisted of eternit slabs. In late 1953, the plaster work of the building was not yet completed and the building itself was not yet equipped.
- 12 - Blacksmith shop of white bricks, about 15 x 9 meters, with slanting roof covered with roofing felt.
- 13 - Temporary concrete mixing plant installed in a wooden shed about 20 x 6 meters.

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Annex 2  

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- 3 -

- 14 - Wooden shed, 20 x 6 meters, separated by a brick wall in the middle. The shed housed two Diesel generators.
- 15 - Boiler house of white bricks, about 30 x 15 x 10 meters; the foundations of the building were four meters deep. The roof consisted of a steel skeleton covered with concrete slabs. A snacketack about 50 meters high was erected. The boiler house was scheduled to house three boilers. One boiler was in operation in October 1953.
- 16 - Workshop of white bricks, about 25 x 12 meters provided with a wooden roof covered with eternit slabs. The workshop was used for the manufacture of wire netting.
- 17 - White brick building, about 12 x 8 meters, provided with wooden roof covered with tar paper. The building housed two messhalls which were used daily.
- 18 - Garage of white bricks with flat wooden roof, about 50 x 20 meters with a truck repair shop; scheduled to be put into operation on 1 October 1953.
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